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D. M. FROST, L. A. LAUBER,
Editor and Manager, Asst. Editor and Man.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
JOHN L. FINLEY.
For Probate Judge,
D. W. MOFFITT.
For Clerk of District Court,
H. M. CLARK.
For County Attorney,
E. H. MADISON.
For Sup't. Public Instruction,
J. A. BEADLE.
For Commissioner First District,
JOHN W. SIDLOW.

The war in Central America may as-
sume interesting proportions, but as to
its resulting in a "very bloody war," that
is hardly possible. The total population
of Central America is only a little over
two millions. At best it could be no more
than a Chicago riot.

WICHITA does not favor the renom-
ination of Governor Humphrey. The
prime cause is because of the governor's
action in appointing a judge of the com-
mon pleas court who was distasteful to
the lawyers of that city. Of course the
friends of Governor Humphrey regret this
opposition, but it remains to be seen who
will make the nomination; the delegates
in convention assembled, or the sore-
headed lawyers and "hobby" people of the
Peerless Princess.

"The manufacturer or artisan who se-
lects the west as his future home, will
find in it all the advantages of social ex-
istence. He sacrifices no privileges, duties
or responsibilities as a citizen, as the con-
ditions of government are the same as in
the east. He will find greater scope for
the creation of industrial wealth, and at
the same time feel at home among a peo-
ple who, like the best and greatest of our
whole nation, in the north and in the
south, in the east and in the west, aspire
to make our country a moral power in
the universe of nations that shall guide
all mankind to social and political re-
demption."—Las Vegas Optic.

PERHAPS there is not another railroad
company in existence that is so frequent-
ly called upon for special rates as the
Santa Fe, and not another that is so will-
ing to make the local reduction. Pro-
gressive Kansas, it must be admitted,
holds more public meetings and conven-
tions than any other state in the union,
and it has become the second nature of
her people to demand one-third or one-
half rates on all such occasions. The
Santa Fe always grants it. In lieu of
these facts would it not be eminently
proper and just for us to quit our howl-
ing long enough to give the Santa Fe a
rousing vote of thanks? We think so.

"The opposition to Senator Ingalls is
very much like the dog barking at the
moon—it's hard on the dog and amusing to
the 'man in the moon.' The public
record of John J. Ingalls is one that
every Kansan may well be proud of. He
is to-day the foremost man in the nation,
the peer to his colleagues and a terror to
the democracy. To no other man is due
the prominence of the state of Kansas so
much as to Mr. Ingalls, and republicans
need have no fear of his defeat in the
coming contest. Kansas is not yet old
enough to dispense with the 'wasp of the
senate.'"—Harper Graphic.

To the Editor of The Press: Will you
please inform one of your constant readers
what party advocates the best principles,
and whether the democratic party or the
republican party by these principles
would or does benefit the United States
when in power? CONSTANT READER.
New York, July 18.

The republican party advocates prin-
ciples and tries to develop practical pro-
gress, material, intellectual and moral,
and whenever this party introduces a
principle the democratic party opposes it.
The democratic party has an antipa-
thy to all principles except one, viz:
"To the victors belong the spoils."
—New York Press.

WHEN the rain department of the gov-
ernment gets into full working order,
exploding 25 pound hunks of dynamite
attached to paper balloons, it will be one
continuous Fourth of July in Western
Kansas.—State Journal.

"It's a mighty poor Kansan that can't
see prosperity ahead these days. Now that
the corn crop is liable to be a partial
failure he congratulates himself that a
scarcity of the cereal will cause higher
prices."—Evening News.

THERE is Lewis, Edwards and Buffalo
Jones who for congressional honors seek,
and Hubbard and Booth are for Congress
bound, so to speak. The "home man"
from Hutchinson aspires to Washington
as well, but the winner, the man for the
people, is James R. Halliwell.—Valley
Center News.

CARSON LAKE in New York Press—
"Senator Plumb, of Kansas, told me re-
cently that he regarded the silver bill,
for which he voted, as a long step to-
ward greenback currency, and he went
on to say: 'A stable currency of paper
based on the government's credit and de-
pendent in volume upon reliable statis-
tics of population and business needs—
that is, a currency local to the United
States—would do away with all this pull-
ing and hauling for gold that is going on
the world over, and I am almost inclined
to think would be the best thing that
could be adopted for the good of the
country. The compromise silver bill is
only a step toward free coinage. It is
curious that while the whole world is
fighting and struggling for gold, while
men will rob and steal and die for it,
while every nation wants all she can get
of it, nobody wants it when he can get it.
We resumed specie payment in 1879.
For the first year about six millions of
gold were paid out for redemption of
notes. For the entire eleven years since
redemption only about \$13,000,000 have
been paid out. This includes the redem-
ption of torn and mutilated and
greasy currency, which takes up about
half the amount redeemed each year.
The six millions paid out in 1879 estab-
lished the fact that the government was
able to redeem its pledge, and thereafter
no one wanted the gold. It was the sav-
ings bank experience over again. The
gold question always reminds me of two
men together in bed under a small blank-
et. The strain on the blanket is some-
thing terrible. If we had a local cur-
rency under such conditions as I have
named, we should only want gold for
foreign exchange, which is a very small
percentage of our business.'"

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Of the Kansas weather service, in co-
operation with the United States Signal
Service, for the week ending July 26th,
1890:

The rainfall has been very unequally
distributed over the state this week. In
Riley county upward of two inches have
fallen, which, diminished eastward, falls
to one inch on reaching the Missouri
river. In Coffey, upwards of two inches
fell, but diminishes toward the east,
drops to less than one inch in the eastern
part of Miami and Lyon. Heavy rains
fell in the southern half of Clark, extend-
ing northeast through the western half
of Comanche and southeastern part of
Kiowa and Pratt. Excellent rains in
the contiguous portions of Gove, Trego,
Ness and Lane, and the eastern counties
north of Greenwood, Woodson and Allen,
and good rains in Montgomery, Elk, Wil-
son, Greenwood, Woodson and Allen.
Fair rains in the extreme southwest.

There has been an excess of tempera-
ture and sunshine in the central and
western counties, the temperature reach-
ing 113 deg. on the 20th at Alton, but
week closed cooler. In the eastern
counties these conditions are about nom-
inal for the week.

Where good rains have fallen this week
the crops are doing well, especially hay,
pastures and late planted corn, while the
potato crop has improved, but in the dis-
tricts not well watered the reports are not
favorable. In Greeley the late corn is in
good condition, but early corn is damag-
ed; wheat threshing is in progress and
the yield fair, this being the first real
wheat crop raised in Greeley county.
This being the general condition of the
corn over the state. Chinch bugs are
numerous in Coffey and Jewell and are
attacking the corn. At Leavenworth
apples are plenty. In Bourbon corn, by
the load, has raised from 25 to 45 cents
per bushel. In the eastern counties the
tomato crop is improving, but the mar-
ket is still scantily supplied. Flax gener-
ally is proving a paying crop.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps.

TO A FRIEND.

BY JULIAN DEL LLANO.
Fate may, dear friend, have frowning skies,
As well as smiling blue,
There are flowers and sunshine after storms,
If the heart is only true.

The sweetest buds of early spring,
Kept warm by winter's snow,
Are like the true heart's offering,
That smiles beneath its woe.

No matter, friend, what time may do,
Wherever I may be,
You'll ever, ever find me true!
Still, I'll remember thee.

We part, indeed, as truest friends,
Although it brings a sigh;
But rest assured the heart feels most,
Whilst the lips but say "good bye."

When moons shall wane and suns shall set,
And time shall be no more,
We'll meet again, I'll love you yet,
Beyond "the sunset shore."

Thoughts by the Way.

Written expressly for THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN
THE GREAT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION
has met and adjourned. There has been
nothing like it in the history of the move-
ment in Kansas. The meeting of 3,000
delegates from all parts of the state to
show their interest in a common cause is
a significant fact in the history of reform
movements. The people are in earnest
upon this great question. Whiskey ad-
vocates may call them hypocrites; those
who favor conservative and temporizing
methods with the whiskey power may
call them cranks; unreasoning whiskey
advocates may declare, and affect to be-
lieve, that all prohibitionists keep and
drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage;
but the fact still remains that a vast
number of Kansas people are in dead
earnest about eradicating from our state
every vestige of the saloon, be it in the
form of a joint, original package house,
disreputable drug store, or supreme
court saloon. The people are tired of the
whole destructive business.

THERE is much loose and erroneous
thinking on the question of personal
liberty and personal rights. There are
some people who think that they have a
perfect right to do anything which their
own sweet wills prefer; no matter
whether it interferes with other people's
rights or not; and also think they have
a perfect right to do with themselves
what they prefer, whether what they
choose is right or wrong. They may be
candid enough, but candor does not
make facts. The king of Siam was, no
doubt, candid, and honest in his convic-
tions when he declared that it was im-
possible for water to become solid, (ice).
But ice is a common thing to us with-
standing the king's opposite opinion.

NOW THEN, on this question of temper-
ance, men say: "I have a right to get
drunk if I want to." If some one says,
"Why no, you have no such right as
that," the personal-liberty man gravely
asks, "Who is to decide?" The man who
knows better, to be sure, is the one to
make answer. He may not be heeded.
But it remains a fact that no man has a
right to get drunk; and those who per-
sist in it find it out, but generally when it
is too late.

DO YOU THINK a man has a right to take
into his system that which injures him?
Alcohol injures stomach, head, liver,
kidneys, brain; intellect, heart, soul are
all injured by its use as a beverage.
Then have I, or any one a right to use
that which injures me; a right to do
what injures me; a right to do what im-
pairs and hurts the whole man, phys-
ical, mental, spiritual? No, never any
such a right granted. Study again the
laws of self-preservation, self-respect and
true liberty and see if they are antago-
nistic to the law of self-indulgence and so-
called personal liberty.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND in his St. Paul
speech before the National Teachers'
Association, says: "I would permeate
the regular state school with the religion
of a majority of the children of the land,
be it as Protestant as Protestantism can
be, and I would, as they do in England,
pay for secular instruction given in de-
nomination schools according to results,"
which is that any church can go to
the public treasury and secure public
school funds for their sectarian schools
according to the results of their secular
teaching in the branches taught in the
state schools; "these results to be deter-
mined by an examining board." Are
Americans ready to turn our public
schools over to the various denomina-
tions to have the funds parceled out, here
and there according to the majority of a
particular church people in a neighbor-
hood? I am a Presbyterian, and we need
money badly for our college, but I am
not ready to ask Kansas public schools
to divide funds with us. Besides I do
not believe in forcing even Protestantism
upon a people. It is the best religion in
the world, but people must accept it in-
telligently to be greatly benefited by its
benign influence.

J. M. Wright,

THEY GOT THEIR ANSWER.

DODGE CITY, KANS., July 24.—To the
editor of the Hutchinson News:—Permit
us, the undersigned, to inquire of you
through your valuable paper what the
prospects are in your town of opening a
place of business, to-wit: original package
house. Also about what rent we will
have to pay. As we understand there
are quite a number of business houses in
your city unoccupied. As our company
is a large concern we would prefer a sp-
acious building, fire proof building pre-
ferred. Hoping you will give this letter
your immediate attention, we remain
yours very respectfully,

DAN GARDNER,
W. MORGAN,
W. M. SKINNER,
DAVID MORROW.

WICHITA WILL WELCOME YOU.
The only empty buildings in our city
at present are the county jail and the
poor house. The O. P. men here who
escaped the former a few weeks are now
getting ready for the latter. There is
only one place in Kansas where you will
be welcomed, and your stay made pleas-
ant and that is the ex-prisoners a few
miles down the river. Any old map will
give it. The new editions, we believe,
have left it off.—Hutchinson News.

DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure is
always safe and always sure. We re-
commend it. Sold by the Palace Drug
Co.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence to the GLOBE-RE-
PUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28th.
Many of the democratic papers are
making frantic efforts to show that Pres-
ident Harrison and his brilliant secretary
of state are not in accord in their ideas
of governmental and political policy.
First it is the reciprocity theories of Mr.
Blaine which the president cannot sanc-
tion; then the Behring sea trouble is not
going right, and so on with every prom-
inent matter that comes up for discus-
sion. It has never occurred to these un-
thinking critics that if the opinions of
the two officials were so radically op-
posed on such vital subjects that Mr.
Blaine would not remain in the cabinet
for twenty-four hours, nor would the
president be long in intimating, as the
diplomats say, that his withdrawal pa-
pers would receive his distinguished con-
sideration. Again, unless backed up by
his superior in office Mr. Blaine would
not have antagonized his own party as
he has done in the matter of South
American trade, nor put the administra-
tion in antagonism to the tariff views
of the party. The truth is that not only
the president but leading senators and
representatives of the party are in firm
accord with Mr. Blaine in the principles
he has advocated, the only difference
arising from the details of the plan.
Men like McKinley say that the only
trouble with Mr. Blaine's views is that
they should have been given publicity
before and not after the completion of
the tariff bill, but that it is now inoppor-
tune to retrace the steps already taken.
Another thing, the elimination of the
sugar provision would necessitate a com-
plete remodeling of the tariff structure
which has been erected with so much
care, a thing not to be thought of at this
late day in the session. In short, all the
differences in the republican party, about
which the democrats so fondly prate, are
no differences at all where principles are
involved the only conflicts of thought
arising over the details or plans for put-
ting those principles in operation.

The publication of the Behring sea
correspondence has been a complete dis-
comfiture of the democratic politicians
who have builded large hopes on a re-
fusal of President Harrison to "tell all he
knows" about this delicate international
subject. With such a refusal the charge
was to be made that the action of the
president had not been creditable to the
country and that he was afraid of pub-
licity on that account. The mere presen-
tation of the documents, therefore,
has spoiled all this democratic campaign
thunder. Hence the disappointment and
chagrin of the democratic managers.
As Secretary Blaine said before leaving
Washington there is nothing in the cor-
respondence which is not creditable to
the American government, and it shows
that American rights are not suffered to
go down before British bluster but will
be officially maintained so long as the
republican party has the direction of
public affairs.

President Harrison has spiked the democ-
ratic slander about the Cape May cot-
tage by producing the title deeds thereto,
in his own name and paid for with his
own money. The president could have
run these slanders down long ago had he
been so disposed, but he naturally shrank
from putting his private business before
the country as if it was of public im-
portance. The constant attack upon Mrs.
Harrison, however, led him to "speak
right out in meeting" and tell how his
Cape May cottage cost him ten thousand
dollars and was not a gift from anybody
to either himself or Mrs. Harrison.

The Farmers Alliance is playing the
dickens with the hopes and fears of con-
gressmen in both parties. It is an abso-
lute fact that many of the best politicians
in the house are at sea in all their specu-
lations and calculations for the future.
This is the case with both political par-
ties. First, the representative is both-
ered about his nomination, and then if
it is accomplished at the expense of or
after a contest with the alliance, he is
more bothered about the figure this new
power will cut on or about election day.
The southern democrats are even more
troubled than the northern congressmen,
as, after a long personal rule they now
find themselves confronted by a power
which refuses to be bossed, but aspires
itself to be boss. Havoc has been made
with the Georgia delegation, confessedly
one of the strongest in the House, al-
though all are democrats. Stewart, of
the Atlanta district, has gone down be-
fore the alliance, and Blount, from Ma-
con, who has been a leader on the dem-
ocratic side for more than a dozen years,
is trembling in the balance.

Across in South Carolina the republi-
can managers who have been here claim
that they will, owing to the bitter fight
between regular democrats and the alli-
ance men, capture half, if not more of
the congressional delegation from the
Palmetto State. Similar reports come
up from Tennessee, Alabama and other
southern states, and it will not be sur-
prising to our political managers if quite
a respectable republican contingent is
returned to the next House of Represent-
atives from the southern section of the
country.

ARMAT.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best
little pill for dyspepsia, sour stomach,
bad breath. Sold by the Palace Drug
Co.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3, Proposing
amendment to sections three and twenty-five
of article two of the constitution.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas,
two-thirds of the members elected to each house there-
concurring therein:
SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend
the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby
submitted to the qualified electors of the state for
their approval or rejection, namely: That section
three, article two, be amended so that the same
shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of
the legislature shall receive as compensation for
their services the sum of three dollars for each
actual service at any regular session, and for each
special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by
the usual route in going to and returning from the
place of meeting; but no compensation shall be
allowed or paid to any member for any day or
ninety days at any regular session, nor for more
than thirty days at any special session. And that
section twenty-five of article two be amended so as
to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the
legislature shall be held at the state capital, and all
regular sessions shall be held once in two years,
commencing on the first Tuesday of December of
each alternate year, commencing on the first Tues-
day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred
and ninety.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the
electors of this state at the general election of rep-
resentatives to the legislature in the year A. D.
eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or
rejection. These voting in favor of the proposition
shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For
the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of
article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be
received and said votes shall be taken, counted, can-
vassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same
manner and in all respects as is provided by law in
case of the election of representatives to the legisla-
ture.

Approved March 1, 1889.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now
on file in my office, and that the same took effect by
publication in the statute book May 23d, 1889.
WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, For the submis-
sion of a proposition to amend the constitution of
the State of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas,
two-thirds of the members elected to each house there-
concurring therein:
SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend
the constitution of this state is hereby submitted to
the qualified electors of the state for their ap-
proval or rejection, namely: The constitution of
the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking
out the whole of sections two and thirteen of article
three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of
said sections the following: Section 2. The supreme
court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be
chosen by the electors of the state at the general
election of the year 1891, and every four years
thereafter, and the concurrence of four shall be nec-
essary to every decision of the court. Any elector of
the state shall be eligible to be elected or appointed
justice of the supreme court. The incumbent holding
the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall
be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices
shall hold commissions expiring on the same day
of the same date, older than the commissions of the
other justices, they shall determine by lot who
shall be chief justice. The term of each justice
shall be six years, commencing on the second Mon-
day in January next after his election. (On the adoption
of this amendment the four additional justices provided
for by the constitution shall be elected, and shall
hold their offices until the next general election in
1891, when their successors shall be elected, and
shall serve until the second Monday of January,
1896; and the other two to serve until the second
Monday of January, 1898. The members of the
supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the
adoption of this amendment shall be justices of the
supreme court under this amendment for the
period of time for which they were elected. After
the general election in 1891 one justice of the
supreme court shall be elected at the general elec-
tion in each year except the year 1897, and every
four years thereafter, when two justices shall be
elected. The justices of the supreme court and the
judges of the district court shall at stated times
receive for their services such compensation as may
be provided by law. Provided, Such compensation
shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars for
each justice or judge each year; and such justices
and judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor
any other office of profit or trust, except a
judicial office, under the authority of the state or of
the United States, during the term of office for which
said justice or judge shall be elected, and no prac-
tice in any of the courts in the state during their
continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The proposition shall be submitted to
the electors of this state at the general election for
the election of representatives to the legislature in
the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for
their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor
of this proposition to amend the constitution shall
have written or printed on their ballots, "For the
judicial amendment to the constitution." Those
voting against this proposition to amend the con-
stitution shall have written or printed on their
ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the
constitution." Said ballots shall be received and
said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed,
and returns thereof made, in the same manner and
in all respects as is provided by law in case of the
election of representatives to the legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in
force from and after its publication in the statute
book.

Approved February 27, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now
on file in my office, and that the same took effect by
publication in the statute book May 23d, 1889.
WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

PUBLICATION SUMMONS.

First Publication July 23d, 1890.
The State of Kansas, to Joseph W. Stow and
Elizabeth Stow:
You are notified that Sarah E. Carlton, as
plaintiff, did, on the 8th day of July, 1890, file her
petition in the District Court of Ford county,
Kansas, against you as defendants, setting forth
that said defendant under date of the 1st day of
August, 1887, gave their mortgage to said plain-
tiff, etc., which said mortgage is now owned by
plaintiff on the following described lands in
Ford county, Kansas, to-wit: Section 24, in township
24 north of range 25 west of the sixth principal meridian,
to secure the payment of certain notes now due to
the amount of \$600.00 as shown by the original
notes now owned by plaintiff and referred to
in said mortgage, and praying judgment against
you in the sum of \$600.00 now claimed to be due
and unpaid, with interest thereon at 12 per cent
from the 1st day of Aug. 1887, and that said plain-
tiff may be sold to pay the judgment on said notes
and mortgage. Said petition further alleges that
the claim and equity of each of the defendants is
subject and inferior to that of plaintiff in said
mortgage premises. Now said defendants
are hereby notified that they must appear and
answer said petition on or before the 4th day of
September, 1890, or said petition will be taken as
true against them and each of them; and a judg-
ment for said amount and a decree forever bar-
ring all defendants of any right, title or interest
in said lands after the sale thereof will be ren-
dered against them, and ordering said lands to
be sold without appraisal to satisfy any sum
found to be due plaintiff upon said notes and
mortgage. Witness my hand and official seal this
15th day of July, 1890.

[SEAL.] THOS. LAHEY, Clerk
of the District Court in and for Ford County, Kansas.

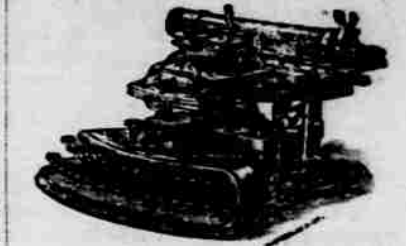
L. K. SOPER, Att'y for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION SUMMONS.

First publication July 23d, 1890.
In the District Court in and for Ford County
Kansas:
Mrs. H. E. Eaton,
Wm. B. Kussall, Amanda J. Kussall and
Geo. W. Randall,
The State of Kansas, to Wm. B. and Amanda
J. Kussall and Geo. W. Randall, aforesaid
defendants, greeting:
You and each of you will take notice that
you have been sued by the plaintiff above
named, Mrs. H. E. Eaton, in the district court
of Ford county, Kansas, and that you must an-
swer said petition on or before the 4th day of
September, 1890, or said petition will be taken as true and a judg-
ment rendered in said action against you for
the foreclosure of a certain mortgage ex-
ecuted by said Wm. B. and Amanda J. Kussall
upon the 1st day of May, 1888, on the fol-
lowing described real estate, to-wit: The
northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29)
in township twenty-eight (28) south, range
twenty-one (21) west of the sixth principal
meridian, containing one hundred and sixty
(160) acres more or less in the county of Ford
state of Kansas, and for the sale of said
premises to pay the debt and costs of said
mortgage and costs of suit, and forever bar-
ring and foreclosing said defendants and each
of them of and from all right, title, estate,
interest, property or equity of any kind in or
to said premises or any part thereof.

M. W. SUTTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
[SEAL.] THOS. LAHEY,
Clerk District Court.

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